

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the Specification as follows:

Page 10, lines 12 – 19

The gain adjusting circuit 12c is adapted to perform gain adjustment on the image data read out from the buffer memory 12b. More specifically, in response to the instruction received from the system controller 13 and indicating how many times gain adjustment is to be executed and the exposure correction amount (parameter information), the gain adjusting circuit 12c ~~multiplies~~ multiplies the exposure value of image data from the buffer memory 12b by a predetermined value.

Page 10, line 21 – page 11, line 9

For example, when five frames of image data are to be generated during gain adjusting and when the exposure correction amount is to be incremented in steps of 0.5EV (Exposure Value), the system controller 13 issues the instruction described below. The system controller 13 sequentially generates the pixel addresses included in one frame of image data and sends them to the buffer memory 12b. The system controller 13 repeats this processing five times. At the same time, the system controller 13 sends exposure correction values, e.g. -1.0, -0.5, 0.0, +0.5, and +1.0, to correct the exposure value (EV) each time it sends one frame of image data to the memory buffer. For example, the value

-1.0 means that -1.0EV of exposure correction will be executed. In response to this instruction, the gain adjusting circuit 12c performs processing associated with this exposure correction. More specifically, it ~~multiplies~~multiplies the exposure value of the image data from the buffer memory 12b by a value $1/2$. The values of -1.0, -0.5, 0.0, +0.5, and +1.0 mean that the gain adjusting circuit 12c will multiply the exposure value of the image data by values $1/2$, $1/2^{1/2}$, 1.0, $2^{1/2}$, and 2, respectively. It should be noted that those numeric values are examples only but that exposure correction values are not limited to those specific values.

Page 14, line 26 – page 15, line 4

The gain setter 122 is connected to receive an exposure correction amount instruction from the system control 13. For example, when the instruction indicating the value of "-1.0" is received from the system control 13, the gain setter 122 then sets the gain of the multiplier 121 to $1/2$. Then, the multiplier 121 ~~multiplies~~multiplies the exposure value of the received image data by $1/2$ and outputs the result to the gain adjusting circuit 12c. When no gain adjusting is performed, the system controller 13 sends the instruction indicating the value of "0.0" to the gain setter 122. This instruction means that image data from the buffer memory 12b is sent to the usage-specific processor 12d without making any change in the gain adjusting circuit 12c.

Page 15, lines 15 – 18

The gain control 124 amplifies each color data distributed by the selector 123. More specifically, the gain control 124 ~~multiplies~~multiplies color data by a numeric value predetermined for the display system (CRT or hardcopy).

Page 17, line 3

$$\text{CB1-Cb1} = K31 \times R1 + K32 \times G1 + K33 \times B1,$$

Page 18, lines 5 - 16

The saturation emphasizing circuit 128 is adapted to modify the color difference signal to convert saturation. More specifically, the circuit 128 ~~multiplies~~multiplies a numeric value predetermined according to the display system by the color difference signal. More specifically, the saturation is represented by $(Cr^{**2}+Cb^{**2})^{1/2}$. To emphasize the saturation, the circuit 128 ~~multiplies~~multiplies the color difference signals, Cr and Cb, by a predetermined numeric value. The same predetermined value, or different predetermined values, may be used for the color difference signal Cr and the color difference signal Cb. The predetermined numeric value should be decided considering the hue.

Page 19, line 31 – page 20, line 7

In response to the signal indicating the type of display system from the system controller 13, the parameter setter 129 shown in FIG. 4 sets the value in the components of the usage-specific processor 12d according to the setting shown in Table 1. More specifically, for the gain control 124, the parameter setter 129 has two types of coefficients (corresponding to the gains of the amplifier) for two types of display systems. In response to the instruction from the system control 13, the parameter setter 129 outputs one of two types of coefficients to the gain control 124. The gain control 124 ~~multiplies~~multiplies color data by the coefficients.

Page 37, lines 6 – 19

More specifically, for use in the gain control 124, the parameter setter 129A has five combinations of gains K_r and K_b (corresponding to gains of an amplifier) associated with five color temperatures. In response to an instruction from the system controller 13A, the parameter setter 129A selects one of the gain combinations and outputs the selected one to the gain control 124. In this specific embodiment, the gain K_g of G data is fixed. The gain control 124 ~~multiplies~~multiplies color data by the received gain. The parameter setter 129A also does the same processing for the luminance-chrominance matrix 126 and the saturation emphasizing circuit 128. The setter 129A

outputs the signal indicating a gradation correction curve to the gradation control 125A. The gradation correction curve will be described later.

Page 37, lines 21 – 30

Next, the configuration and the operation of the gain adjusting circuit 212c will be described. The selector 123 distributes RGB data, sequentially sent from the buffer memory 12b, into R data, G data, and B data. The gain control 124 amplifies the data of each color distributed by the selector 123. More specifically, the gain control 124 receives numeric values (Kr, Kb) predetermined according to the color temperature from the parameter setter 129A and ~~multiplies~~ multiplies color data by the numeric values. The multiplication result will be forwarded to the gradation control 125A.

Page 39, line 16

$$\text{CB1-Cb1} = K31 \times R1 + K32 \times G1 + K33 \times B1,$$